WHAT BARTHOLDI SAYS ABOUT OUR FAIR.

Columbus Quadri-Centennial from an International Point of View.

THINGS FOR CHICAGO TO DO.

America's Chance to Electrify the Universe by the Splendors of the Exhibition of 1893

A short while hence the United States will celebrate the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus and I am asked to say what sort of an exhibition the American people should inaugurate to commemorate that eventful date.

I am decidedly of opinion that although the exhibition should be international in character considerable prominence should be given to the national side of the show. America, which geologists believe to be the oldest portion of the globe we inhabit, is the youngest, or one of the youngest, of disovered continents, and the advent of the United States allong civilized nations imposes special attention. The year 1892 will be a memorable event in her history, and the exhibition should be planned not to show the world at Chicago what her elders have already attempted elsewhere, but what four conturies have done to make the United States greater to-day than most of the oldest countries on earth. The moment has come for summing up four hundred years of time, wherein the United States has reached such a stage of prosperity that it commands the respect and admiration of the

While cordially inviting the whole world to contribute its usual exhibits the Chicago Fair should strive to be as perfectly representative as possible of the country and the anniversary it commemorates. It is the United States as a nation and the entire American continent that should be placed on exhibition. The main object to be kept in view, as I take it, should be to set forth the development of the resources of the country in order ultimately to enlist the investment of foreign capital and to add to the population a wealthier class of emigration from abroad. It should be, in fact, the most majestically symbolic "American display" that the nation or the world ever has witnessed, and that is why Congress has done well to locate the show at an interior point,

From that point of view no better city than Chicago could have been selected. The largest in area, the second in population, reached by rail from every point, situated on one of the finest akes in the world, with the grandest hotels and buildings, the handsomest boulevards and parks, it is the city par excellence for such a pageant.

Then, again. Chicago is a typical American centre. The thought of holding a 400th anni-versary in a city of a million inhabitants only half a century old is in itself an inspiration. It has, moreover, plenty of room. There must be more open space at any future exhibition of any magnitude, if it is to be enjoyed by the great mass of the public and if it is to pay. And, as money makes the mare go, there is no fear of a collapse at Chicago. Paris pledged \$8,000,000 to guarantee the success of her exposition last year, and Chicago has already secured \$11,000,000. They have pluck, money and brains in the Prairie City, and the success of the enterprise need not be questioned for a

one we had in Paris before the first stone was laid, neite has at last been selected, not outside the city, for that would be altogether too distant as the place for the necessary buildings of the exhibition. The selection, so far as I can remember, is an excellent one. There is ample room, and the spot is easily accessible from all parts of the city. So far as the site is concerned, nothing could be better, and the only wonder is that it was not chosen at the outset.

INTEREST IN FRANCE.

Dut the selection of a site is only a very small

part of what remains to be done. The interest in this great enterprise is pronounced, and the action of the commissioners is closely watched, even on this side of the Atlantic. Progress will now no doubt be much more rapid, and actual work must at once set in. I am told that the various agents and committees having in charge the task of enlisting interest and securing exhibits at home and from foreign countries report pleasing success, and these initiatory steps will soon crystallize into actual results which may be chronicled as definite facts.

The exhibition, as I say, should be theroughly spresentative of the whole American continent and veritable epitome of the Republic. This is the orie imperative that the United States has naver sen adequately represented at the great European shibitions, and Americans will now be given an apportunity to show the world what they can do, specially in the field of manufacture, agriculture and the sciences, and thus prove once more to all con that the United States are indeed the Great symbile.

Republic.

Chicago has accepted an enormous responsibility. The American nation and foreign countries expect that the world's fair in that city shall not be second in interest to the Paris Exposition, and to fulfil this expectation she must make it beautiful. This esthetic feature I, as an artist, would expectally insist upon. The general character of the show should be rendered evident rather by the manner in which objects are presented and brought into play than by their accumulation. I am apprehensive, in the rapidity with which the buildings are to be run up, that their decorative character may fall short of the wonder of their construction.

process the college of the many thair accommission. I am apprehensive, in the rapidity with which the buildings are to be run up, that their descrative situation.

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from the rules still extant in Nicaragua and Mexico. The history of old colonial days, from the time of the Conquest until the revolutionary period, is brimful of additional interest to overy one who may visit the fair and should tax the energies of the management to the utmost. Nothing better calculated to enlist the sympathy of foreigners or quicken the pulse of the rising generation in America could well be found than these mementos of the nation's early annals, rendered doubly dear by ago and present associations. The museoms, as well as the many private collections throughout the country, might be placed under contribution to make this portion of the show as complete as it deserves to be.

As regards the more modern features of the fair, instead of a mere huge barnar heaped with the miscolianeous contemporary productions of all countries, i would have it to be a vast illustration of the historic progress of civilization as shown in the application of arts and science to the pursuits of peace. Collective industries from clies and towns rather than a multitude of individual exhibits would be far praferable, and these as often as possible presented in picturesque and active form.

ETATE REPRESENTATION. history of old colonial days, from the time e Conquest until the revolutionary period, is

as possible presented in picturesque and active form.

And in this connection I taink the management should carefully guard against giving more prominence to one section of the country than to another. Each State or Territory should be fully represented and as often as possible by what I might call "living pictures." For instance, Chicaso, the bustling metropolis of the West, might be more typically represented perhaps by a stupendous grain elevator, with its overseer and worsing hands ever ready during exhibition hours to offer demonstrative evidence of the manner in which grain is manipulated in such a building. Manne might be made fairly to figure by a tastefully constructed log house, showing in the rough the different kinds of timber felled in her extensive forests, Virginia might be pictured by a Southern tobacco factory, Texas by her cowbeys, California by a hall scooped out of one of her giant trees, &c.

The United States differ from most countries in

The United States differ from most countries in The United States differ from most countries in noseeming considerable cities very widely discriminated by climate, latitude and other conditions. Each of these great courses might select some special feature of its industrial or agricultural wealth, or several of them, having a feature in common, might club together in order to exemplify by a living picture either the produce or the manufacture giving local color to their section of the country.

A LOT OF SUGGESTIONS.

mish club together in order to exemplify by a living local color to their section of the country.

A LOT of successions.

What, for example, would be more interesting than different samples or the vine, with the fruit on the stalk, brought together in the same hothouse from the various centres where that plant is grown in Ohio, Indiana and California? An Indian village on the Indian Torritory: a mammoth toboggan; a house wherein overything is worked by electricity, from the opening of the door to the cooking of a dinner; a glass tunnel under Lake Michigan; these and a hundred more are so many side pictures that could not fail to add pictures that could not fail to add pictures of an exhibition which, while intended to be international, should include as many national features as possible.

The history of human habitations at the Paris Exposition of 1850 was a good idea which might be adopted in a modified form at the Chicago fair. Why not construct a screek of habitations illustrative of the rise and development of a large town in the Dinted States? First comes the trapper, then the pioneer, then the railway, then the whiskey booth, the loghouse, the cottage, the school, the church; and the use to which the various materials employed by man have been put since the discovery of America—the rough wooden shanty, the old houses built or board in the directan style, the timber work as used in the first bridges, than the brick, stone, iron and marble materials of more recent times; in fact, a regular show of constructions arranged chronologically, with the powerful means and implements employed by master builders of the period in works of magnitude, such as those used in the transport of houses, &c., might be fully illustrated in this connection.

Many a visitor from this side of the Atlantic would like to see petroleum pumped through long tubes, as is done at the aprings, or witness the process by which gold is separated from the ore, and instead of viewing a steam plough or a threshing tubes, as is done at the apri

of the same class as the extent of the grounds will permit.

It is to be hoped that the fine art section will be worthily representative of what America can do in that direction. This is usually the weakest point in any American display, not from any lack of talent, but because art is looked upon more as an object of luxury than of usefulness in everyday life. Independently of the contributions of American painters and sculptors showing the progress made in that line by the United States during the past few years, decorative art, which has made great strides of late, must be associated with such a show, as, for instance, the models made for industrial ornamental purposes, colored glass windows, drawlines, &c.

The highest talent America possesses should be pressed into service, not only to design the best arrangements or to construct the largest buildings, but to put into execution what was only the dream of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. To the United States the world's fair, by bringing together her poople, so that each section shall know all the others, will be invaluable. In this way the f celing of jealousy between different States will be transmitted into simple rivary of efforts collectively conducing to the greater glory of the American Republic.

Should be open in the Evening.

Of course the park will be ornamentally laid out with shrubs and flowers, but it night be improved by architectural pieces, statues and waterworks, which would lend animation to the scene. A grand subject of this kind might be erected in the central portion of the grounds. As the midsummer heat may be too great for some to visit the place in the day time the fair should also remain open after dark. Experience has shown that brightly filuminated gardons and buildings commanded far larger patronneg from the public than the more sober hours of dayight. To Americans, too, this class of evening fives would be semesting now, and novelty always attracts as nothing else can do.

The United States can with especial propriety

call together the nations already represented on her soil by millions of emigrants from all parts of the globe. Nowhere can a concourse of this kind take place more naturally than among a people so strikingly cosmopolitan in origin. "All the world and his wife" may be said to have helped to redeem the broad surface of the American continent, and in inviting a visit from their neighbors and the outside usilions all may well go to see by what methods and appliances—Industrial, educational and political—that unique achievement has been accomplished.

methods and appliances—industrial, educational and political—that unique achievement has been accomplished.

The world's fair at Chicago will be a further proof of the greatness of the Republic, of the colossal industry of America, of the extension and consolidation of its trade. Protection has done much recently to bring the country into distayor. The Chicago exhibition will do far more to restore its presige and to give it greater prominence in art, industry and science. From every part of the world the direction of travel will converge toward Chicago. Therefore the harvest must be plentiful, for with the visitors will come millions of dollars that will remain behind after their original owners are departed and forgotten.

France cannot do otherwise than take a leading part in the rally at Chicago. America, it will be remembered, was the only great country that participated officially in our Paris Exhibition. Hence the hearty oc-operation of republican France, both official and private, will be warmly granted to the Columbus quadri-centennial of 1893.

BARTHOLDI.

HIGH ART DISPLAYED IN ICE CREAM DESIGNS.

Some of the Novelties That the Confectioner's Skill Has Produced This Season.

MR. HENRY IRVING SURPRISED.

It Costs Money to Make Moulds and There Is Only One Ice Cream Sculptor in Town-A Circus Scene for a Juvenile Party-The Candy Hat and Parasol the Wost Popular Pieces-The Inventor of Ice Cream Discovered by Ex-President Hayes.

The discoverer of ice cream owes what little fame he possesses to an ex-President of the United States. But his fame is not great, more's the pity. His discoverer stopped just a little short of learning his name. The researches of the ex-President

came to light in a rather peculiar fashion. William M. Chase, the distinguisad portrait painter, was painting a likeness of General Rutherford B. Hayes during his last few mouths in the White House. The sittings were in Mr. Chase's studio in this city, and General Hayes spent several days in this city getting the portrait well under way. During these sittings, which were as long as Mr. Chase could make them without exhausting himself, the artist was decidedly embarrassed by want of some suitable topic of discussion. To make a portrait a speaking likeness the subject subjects, and upon those few that he did speak he talked with ponderous gravity.

One morning, after an unusually long silence the General observed in a more than ordinarily impressive manner that he had long been studying a matter of importance.

"I think I may say," added the President, "that I have devoted more research to the matter than any other man."

A WHITE HOUSE SECRET. Mr. Chase paused in his work. He was about to hear some White House secret-some grave matter that probably had been made the subject of Cabinet discussion. It was becoming under these circumstances that the artist should listen with respect.

'How many persons in this world," continued the President, "eat ice cream? On how many tables do we find it? It is a universal luxury. And yet how many persons who enjoy this luxury know who discovered the secret of its manufacture? I have learned through my studies that the first ice cream was the result of a sallor's ingenuity. It was on a merchant vessel, many years ago. A sallor wanting to improve his sweatened water cooled it with ice, and in so doing accidentally froze it to the consistency of ice cream. That, sir, is the history of the discovery of ice cream."

If the discovery of the discoverer of ice cream is thus partially wrapped in mystery, such is not the case with the greatest inventor of his time of the newest moulds for serving this fashionable delicacy. This later genius, before he discovered what his talents were, was a walter in a Madison square hotel. Then he became head waiter. That was less than ten years ago. Now he owns one of, if not the finest, ball and dining room and the most extensive confectionery and catering establishment in America, and probably in the world. I found this man of genius in his office on upper Fifth avenue the other day, and drew him into a talk about ico cream designs.

THE FIRST ICE CREAM FOUNDER.
"In ice cream designs," he said, "as in everything else connected with the catering business, novelties are being introduced constantly. We can all recollect when cream was served in bricks and plain moulds, uncolored. Not many years ago the common feature was to croament these little moulds, so that when the cream came on the table it looked like a little New Year's cake. That has all been changed. This is an age of realism, and no one knows that better than we who have to supply the dinner table with its startling effects.

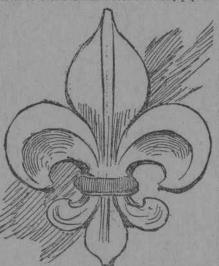
"birst let me tell you something about the way ice cream designs are made. Suppose that I wanted a design for an individual mould. I should send the ice cream sculptor. He would model in clay the suggested design. From this, by well known processes, I would in the end obtain a lead mould, divided into two parts and hinged. The first of these moulds would cost from \$50 to \$150. The duplicates would only cost from \$5 to \$15 a dozen. I have several thousand dollars worth of such moulds.

moulds.

ABOUT NEW DISIGNS.

"Of course, I have to have more than one mould or a design, because it would otherwise take altogether two long to fill an order. Sometimes I have 200 and sometimes more moulds of one design all ordered in a single day. Consequently I must have a large supply of moulds constantly on hand. These moulds vary in size from that which is large enough to contain a secre of portions to that intended only for a single person, and not all of them are made for cream. Some are for candy, which now forms a large part of every elaborate design.

elaborate design.
"Now, let me tell you about some of the new designs. I will begin with individual moulds, and describe several that have been extremely popular



during the past season. I think my happiest idea
was that of a Mikado. I had a mould made, and
bought a little paper Japanese umbrella for him to
hold over his head. The effect was good, and I sant
around town and bought every little Japanese umbrella there was for asie. I think I had over 20,000
or them. Then I started out to put my design on
I the market. It couldn't easily be imitated, and it
made a big hit. The Mikado was sitting on his
thighe in Japanese fashion, and his face, hair, eyebrows and coltens were perfectly colored."

"How is that done." I asked.
"The cream is put into each half of the mould by
an expert workman, who separates the colors and
puts each in its propor place. When the two halves
are joined together and the lead mould removed,
another workman goes ever the work, smoothing
it, touching up these colors and pecilling the eyebrows and reddoning the lips. After the cream is
removed it is put into the freezing box and kept
until it is served. I usually send a man with our
icobox who serves the cream when the proper time
arrives. We get our black from checolate, our red
from strawberry, green from pistache and brown
from coffee. Those are some of the ingredients of
our paint box.
"Hare are some of our other late designs for individual moulds. There is Sauta Claus, with a
real Christmas tree trimmed with ribbons and
bells in miniature. The doukey has been a distinct success. It is made the same as the Mikado
and has saddlebage on. When I want to furnish a
children's party i sometimes take the saddlebags off and hitch the donkey up to a cart with
shifts and wheels of candy and filled
with fruits of frozen cream. Then I mount
a cream darky on the seat as driver. It makes a
striking novelty and generally amuses. Before
saying anything more about children's creams let
me thush my list of popular moulds. There is the
sish, hawk, pigeon, duck, owl, horse, cupid, loco.

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motive, doll, Diana, and I can't begin to tell you how many more. They all come in neatly.

"For instance, at a recent dinner of the Farmera' Club—an organization composed of such nardworking agriculturists as Theodore Havenneyer. Chauncoy M. Depew, James Otis, Charles Lanier, Prescott Lawrence, Ogden Goolet and Gornelius Vanderbilt—i arranged the table in the form of an oval. I had a regular threshing machine in the centre of this oval and resting on the floor. Around this I made a hedge of holly and wheat straw, sparkling with little electric lights. For ice cream I served individual moulds of ducks, pigeons, pheasants, fish and fruits and vegetables.

"Again, at another duner of the same club, I arranged a farmyard scene. I had a stuffed lamb filled and prepared expressly for the occasion, standing in the centre of the table in a yard of real wood, straw, hay, &c. Then I had miniature ploughs and ploughmen, milk maids, cows, lambs, respers and mowers made and put about this barnyard. It attracted attention.

"Onco of the newest of my designs and one of the most popular is the hat. It is a lady's hat of the newest and most fashionable shape. It is made of candy and appropriately colored. At the rim there is a large how of real ribbon, and the flowers that complete the decovations are real. Inside the hat there is a great store of frozen cream fruits. The hat lies on its side on the platter and the effect is very real, it looks as if a young lady in the country had filled her hat with fruit and carelessly lad it one ride, Another somewhat similar design is that of the parasol. This is made of candy and haid on one side on the platter and the effect is very real, it looks as if a young lady in the country had filled her hat with fruit and carelessly lad it one ride. Another somewhat similar design is that of the parasol. This is made of candy and haid on one side on the platter and the effect is very real, it looks as if a young lady in the country had filled her hat with fruit and carelessly lad it one ride. A

previously described in this article.

FIGUREN FLOWERS.

"Another favorite design for dinners where ladies predominate in number," continued the inventor, "is the floral design. Sometimes there is a natural rose stem, with candied leaves, and a beautifully colored oream rose. Other flowers are imitated, and sometimes they are made into a bouquet. This is very fine work, hard to make successfully, and expensive. But it is wonderfully effective. Here is a pretty design.—A large grape leaf is made of candy and formed in the shape of a dish, with a

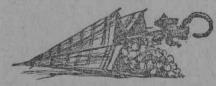


stem instead of a handle. This is decorated with bunches of real grapes and filled with cream truit. Sometimes on occasions where it is appropriate I make the candied dish of a cabbage leaf and fill it with cream vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, parsnips, asparagus, &c.

"Frequently I get an idea for a design from a dinner table design. For instance, I went to Long Island on one occasion and served a dinner in honor of the Compte de Paris. The table was made in the shape of a fieur de lis, and the effect was very pretty. I have adopted the same design to an individual mould, and have one now under way that will be appropriately colored and will, I expect be a success. Some years ago we imported all our designs from the French confectioners. Now we make our own designs. Even where the work of making moulds is done abroad we usually furnish our own designs. I went through the big citles of Europe last summer looking for novelties and I found very few. Our own American ingenuity may be relied upon to lead the world when we have once received a start in the proper direction.

PLEASING CHILDREN'S FANCIES.

"In the way of children's decorations there is an endless variety to select from, and the combinations that can be made would astenish any one who had not given the matter especial attention. I have already told you about the denkey. We have a cream Jumbo as well. Sometimes we load him down with children and deck him out with garlands of flowers. But it is at large parties that the best displays can be made. Every year about circus time a wealthy lady gives a circus party for children. At her last one I served the dinner. I had several large silver plat-



soldier. He stands sgainst a background made of a flag and a standard. I had several of these figures frozen. Then I carved out of them likenesses of Mephistopheles and Faust, which I had appropriately colored. Then I made figures of three witches and several little imps and black cats. I also made a caldron of candy, which I filled with cream and had on top some inflammable substance. When the scene was arranged it was a fair representation of the visit of Faust to the Devil's Kitchen. As I had it brought on to the table I lighted the stuff in the caldron. You can imagine the starding effect. Mr. Irving was as delighted as though be had been a child. He clapped his hands and said 'dravo!' in his finest stage voice. It is needless to say that I was gratified."

SECRET OF SAVING GAS BILLS.

IT COST A BROOKLYN MAN TWO DOLLARS AND HE GOT IT DY MAIL

For several months a Brooklyn man has been errified by the size of his gas bills. He is a family man and enjoys a good income, but he does not tamely submit to swindling and extertion. Believing he was being robbed he complained to the company which supplies him, but it availed him nothing. Still the bills were presented with unvarying

regularity, and as the days shortened and the nights lengthened they became larger. Finally he grew desporate, but was still powerless. Finally he found an unexpected ray of hope. It came in the shape of this advertisement in a newspaper, printed in big type:—

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS OVER 75 PER OENT.

SECRET FREE HY MAIL FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS.
Address — , Cincinnuti, Ohio.

Eagerly the oppressed citizen sent on his money and anxiously he awaited the receipt of the secret which he felt would be the means of keeping hundreds of dollars in his pockets. In a few days the secret came. With trambling hands he fore open the envelope and extracted a card. On this he saw in big, black type:—

EXPLORATIONS IN ASIA.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.] The Indo-Chinese mail just received here brings further interesting news of Prince Henri's explorations in Asia. The Prince and his companions

tions in Asia. The Prince and his companions visited Kuldja, the extreme point of the Russian possessions. After crossing the Tien-Tchonang Mountains, the Prince took a route till now unknown to Europeans.

A sufficiently thickly peopled and relatively well cultivated country extends from the Siberian frontier to the western portion of the Desert of Gobi. It took six weeks to cross this tract of desert. Thence the Prince and his companions proceeded to Lob-Nor, a marshy, uncutainated valley, intersected by muddy arroyos. Throughout its whole length of fifteen hundred kilometros they dis not find a single human being.

The travellers then commenced the ascent to the table land of Thibet by a pass which is fire thousand metres above the level of the sea. The expiorers penetrated to within twelve leagues of the sacred city of Lhassa, but refrained from entering it lest they should create for themselves insurmountable difficulties for the remainder of their journey.

Deseanding into the basin of the Yang-Tse-

pountable difficulties for the remainder of their journey.

Descending into the basin of the Yang-Tse-Kiang the Prince reached Batang. On the Thibeton tableland M. Borwalet noted the existence of extinct volcances, as also of a chain of mountains, the summits of which are, as nearly as could be calouiated with the defective instruments the travellers possessed, over eight thousand mitres above the sea.

The cold was very intense there. The thermometer foll to 40 degrees centigrade below zero. Several of the men attached to the expedition died of cold. From Batang the journey through Yuznan was easy. The Prince and his fellow travellers reached the Red River at Mang-Has, where they freighted sampans, which brought them safely to Hanoi.

TROPIC AFRICA'S

DWARF PEOPLE.

Human Curiosities Brought to Light by Late Explorers.

COMPARATIVE RACIAL STATURES.

Discoveries Collated by Professor Lenz, of the University of Prague, Bohemia.

In the leg ends of ancient peoples, where myths

which relate to beings of unnatural size and form so often occur, we find that stories concerning dwarfs seem to have been especially in favor. The classic literature of Greece makes mention of the Pygmies, a race so small that they are said to be a few inches high and to live in the depths of Centrai Africa, where in mysterious solitude and silence the Nile takes its rise. We are further told that these diminutive men make war every spring on birds of large size, and in Homer's Hiad we find tribe:a full description of the battle between the Pygmies and the cranes. Strabo, who is much of a sceptic and knew how prone to exaggeration were travellers in the recital of their adventures in foreign lands, throws discredit on the story, and in one of his books bluntly states that "all who wrote about India were the higgest hars." Aristotle and Pliny, on the other hand, believed that a dwarf race who were troglodytes. or cave dwellers, had their existence in Africa. Herodotus, more securate and scientific, distinctly alludes to these dwarfs in his books. He relates that five men belonging to the tribe of Nayamonen, in Lybia, undertook a voyage across the Great Desert and came to the banks of a broad river running from east to west and full of crocodiles, where they found inhabitants who were all below the medium height.

When the Gothic night descended over Europe little or no progress was made in geography and ethnography. Not until 1661 do we find the record of a tribe of small men, called Kimos, who are said to inhabit Madagascar—perhaps the same as those now known as the Vazimba, who dwell, in the mountainous districts of that island. OTHER DWARFS.

Coming to more recent times, we find, in 1829, a statement to the effect that a dwarf people, the Berikomo, were to be found living to the north of the lofsy, snow capped Kenta Mountain. In 1840. Dr. Krapf, the missionary, describes a dwarfish race, the Doko, who live on the Upper Djub River, to the south of the Kaffa province, and that south of Bagirmi the natives allude to a diminutive tribe called the Mala-Gilage, who are moreover graced with a caudal appendage. All these facts, however, are of doubtful accuracy; and, as regards the last named people, that a race of the information seems to have been derived from no better source than slaves and traders of the The first bit of positive data respecting the so-

called dwarf peoples of Eastern Africa was furnished by the well known German explorer, Professor Schweinfurth. At the residence of Munsa, the Monbattu king, he found some individual samples of the Akka or Tikki-Tikki tribe, men of small stature, who lived as hunters in the bush, and some of whom King Munsa kept as a curiosity at his court. Some time after the Austrian traveller Marno and Captain Long, the English explorer, who accompanied him, discovered the same Akka people. Traces of this dwarfish race were also found at Batalto, on the western coast of Africa. Koelle, the missionary who lived at Sierra-Leone and often made trips far into the interior, heard of dwarfs living in a country further inland called Lufun, where those tribes are called Kenkob or Bezsan.

There are also on the Loango coast native tribes of men, who, athough of small stature, are good elephant hunters. They are called the Mimos or Bakka Bakka. Besides these, on the Sette River, are the Matimbo or Donga, who belong to the same race, More detailed information concerning these tribes was furnished by Du Chaillu, the famous explorer and gorilla hunter, who in the vast forest of Western Africa discovered the Ahongo dwarfs on the Cgowee Biver in Ashira country. I myself visited those regions in 1876 and mot with this dwarf race on the Upper Ogowee.

Discovered by stankey.

At about the same time Stanley discovered the Upper Congo and afterward explored the country. He found this dwarf race in different places, and in his more recent expedition from the Congo to the Albert Nyanya he often came across smal groups of them scattered in the dense forexis on the Upper Aruwimi, and more to the cast on the Semilik River. These, it would soom, are less harmless and peaceful than their congenera elsewhere; they attack with poisoned dates the carvants that seek to pass those well nigh inaccessible solitudes. Fosof small stature, who lived as hunters in the

liki kivor. These, it would seem, are less harmises and peaceful than their congeners elsewhere; they are takek with poisoned darts the caravant that seek to pass those well nigh inaccessible sollindes. For shy the Faris in the Somauli country, who are to be found between the Galla and Somauli tribes, should here be noticed as belonging to the same dwarfeb race.

Thus, then, we see that a primitive people, characterized by a stature below the average medium height, are to be found scattered all over the continent of Equatorial Africa, as well from the west coast to Somauli and as in the east, and from the regions south of Lake Tehad down to the southern confuences of the Compo. They are nowhere found in a coherent body or nation, with fixed places of tribes, who regard them as little befter than shall groups in the midst of or in close proximity to more powerful or more intelligent negro tribes, who regard them as little befter than shall groups in the midst of or lice lose proximity to more powerful or more intelligent negro tribes, who regard them as little befter than shaves. They are allowed to live on condition that they hunt deer in the bush and his in the rivers for their masters, or kill the elephant whose ivory they are forbidden to sell. They are also caught by them in nets, corrals and pitfalls.

As to the average stature attained by those people thy the search of the control whom he will be a tributed like the hearts and devices that appertain more especially to primitive and uncultivated races and show great fortitude in wrestling with the natural difficulties offered in a wild country like their own, by both mus and boast.

As to the average stature attained by those people there are far from concordant. Perhaps the best estimate higher to give in the whether you ever had a man beg of your and then the varies state to be expert hunters, though they have the week as a sea of the case and about the whether and the case and a sea of th

sincy the Paris in the Somauli country, who are to be found between the Gails and Somauli tribes, should here be noticed as belonging to the same dwarfish race.

Thus, then, we see that a primitive people, characterized by a stature below the average medium height, are to be found scattered all over the continent of Equatorial Africa, as well from the west coast to Somauli inad as in the east, and from the regions south of Lake Tchad down to the southern confluences of the Congo. They are nowhere found in a coherent body or nation, with fixed places of residence and commanded by a chief. They form small groups in the midst of or in close proximity to more powerful or more intelligent negro tribes, who regard them as little better than slaves. They are allowed to live on condition that they hunt deer in the bush and fish in the rivers for their masters, or kill the elephant whose ivory they are forbidden to sell. They are said by all travellers to be expert hunters, though they have no irrearms; their only weapons are also caught by them in nots, corrals and pitfalls. They are exceedingly clever in the arts and devices that appertain more especially to primitive and uncultivated races and show great fortitude in wrestling with the natural difficulties offered in a wild country like their own, by both man and boast. THERE REGIST.

As to the average stature attained by those people there is much discrepancy in the notes furnished by those who have seen them. The facts afforded on the subject by travellers are far from concordant. Perhaps the best estimate hitherto given is that of old Herodotus, who says of them that they are below "the medium height." It is no easy task to obtain enact data. They are exceedingly serve below "the medium height." It is no easy task to obtain enact data. They are exceedingly have a will find all in order to make observations I had to catch them as best I could, hunting them down like a wild animal. Once caught, however, they soon become tractable, especially when they see they are i

though the women are proportionally smaller than the men.

COMPARATIVE EECONDS.

From personal observation and from what I have road on the subject I am led to infer that the height of these nygmies averages between four feet three inches and four feet eight inches for a full grown man, and between three feet three inches and four feet one inch for the women. This certainly constitutes a race of smaller stature than that to be found in most other countries, but the term "dwar?" which is applied to them appears incorrect. Ethnology furnishes examples of many a tribe and nation whose stature does not much exceed that which is here attributed to the so-called pygmies. This will be made clear by comparing the figures I have just given with the following list furnished by anthropological research:—

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the tribes in tropical Africa. Then, again, the

Okande Tongue, I Abonzo Tongue

Figures of Strabo and Herodotus were the same the Batua and the Wambutu. DR. OSKAR LENZ.

HIGH ART BEGGING.

ASEING ALMS ON FIFTH AVENUE TO SQUANDER IN A BROADWAY BONBON STORE.

There is an honest little confectioner up Broad way whom I patronize when I want cough drops, and owing to the eccentricities of this glorious climate I have seen so much of him this season that we have grown quite crony. Yesterday I said to him incidentally :-

"You don't see quite as much of the queer sides of life as a reporter does, you know," well knowing that if the holidays had brought him anything queer in the way of trade that that would bring it

thing else to-morrow, though I don't know what it will be.

"Well, I gave him a quarter and went on, thinking what a queer world this is. And a queer one it is, too; queerer than you think most generally. It wasn't thive nights after that, such are the chances of war, as the fellow says, that there was played exactly the same thing on me sgain; some listle start, some handelinching struggle; this time it was way up fown, but that's the great trouble about doing it so awful well—you're remembered. "This time I kind a' tolled him up in the light to have a little run with him. I had fun; but you bet I kept it to myself. I saw it was my customer, the quarter of a pound bown-bown one. I had it on the end of my tongue to say, 'You know as much about acting as you do about candy, you do; but I obeeked myself. That kind of a customer din't to be lightly trified with. He's the one that gives you your little profits. I slid out as if I'd been the one that was caught, and I am afraid I was; he and t been in here since."

Thus the little confectioner concluded in saddened accents, but added more cheerfully:—"Anybow, I got my quarter back, and a good many other people's. But I say—reporters ain't the only ones that see queer things, hay?"

SEE THE LAUGHING HYENA

SEE THE LAUGHING HYENA

Practical joking at the expense of his customers is frequently indulged in by a downtown barber His latest effort in this line has taken the form of a panel. It is placed in the wall beside a mirror. Below the panel is this painted inscription:—"Press the button and ses the laughing hyena." Just above this is a brass button. When the vicinm presses it the panel flies back and discloses a simil looking glass, on which the victim's features are reflected.

The Lyena always laughs. So does the growd, THE FATE OF THE BRIDGE POLICE. MAN.

It was a Beldge policeman, in a bright gray uniform, He stood upon the gangway in sunshine and in storm. He thought it merses for to store, herse that ran away, And stouble made for jumpers whenever they came his way. He loved to knock down hoodlums, and mashers were his

I've board he tackled Sullivan and knocked him off his He was not fruid of anything that walked, or run, ar he met a little shop girl that was neatly dressed in blue. Then hist'ry was repeated, as it always is, they say, And Appendation quickly came to the wearst of the gray The big policeman laid down arms to the little shopping

and there's going to be a wedding see the chickens come